

§ 114.12

with a periodic report limited to information about the total number of employees in the program, the total number of funds in all the accounts combined, and the total amount of contributions made to all candidates and committees combined.

(4) No stockholder, director, or employee of the corporation or its separate segregated fund may exert pressure of any kind to induce participation in the program.

(5) No stockholder, director, or employee of the corporation or its separate segregated fund may exercise any direction or control, either oral or written, over contributions by participants in the program to any candidate, group of candidates, political party, or other person.

(b) An employee participation plan must be made available to all employees including members of a labor organization who are employees of the corporation. Communications about participation in the plan may be conducted by either the corporation or the labor organization or both.

(c) A labor organization may establish and administer an employee participation plan subject to the above provisions, except that the cost shall be borne by the labor organization.

(d) The method used to transmit employee or member contributions to the candidate or political committee may not in any manner identify the corporation or labor organization which established the employee participation plan.

[41 FR 35955, Aug. 25, 1976]

§ 114.12 Incorporation of political committees; payment of fringe benefits.

(a) An organization may incorporate and not be subject to the provisions of this part if the organization incorporates for liability purposes only, and if the organization is a political committee as defined in 11 CFR 100.5. Notwithstanding the corporate status of the political committee, the treasurer of an incorporated political committee remains personally responsible for carrying out their respective duties under the Act.

(b) [Reserved]

(c)(1) A corporation or labor organization may not pay the employer's

11 CFR Ch. I (1–17 Edition)

share of the cost of fringe benefits, such as health and life insurance and retirement, for employees or members on leave-without-pay to participate in political campaigns of Federal candidates. The separate segregated fund of a corporation or a labor organization may pay the employer's share of fringe benefits, and such payment would be a contribution in-kind to the candidate. An employee or member may, out of unreimbursed personal funds, assure the continuity of his or her fringe benefits during absence from work for political campaigning, and such payment would not be a contribution in-kind.

(2) Service credit for periods of leave-without-pay is not considered compensation for purposes of this section if the employer normally gives identical treatment to employees placed on leave-without-pay for nonpolitical purposes.

[41 FR 35955, Aug. 25, 1976, as amended at 45 FR 21210, Apr. 1, 1980; 60 FR 31382, June 15, 1995; 60 FR 64279, Dec. 14, 1995; 79 FR 16663, Mar. 26, 2014]

§ 114.13 Use of meeting rooms.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of part 114, a corporation or labor organization which customarily makes its meeting rooms available to clubs, civic or community organizations, or other groups may make such facilities available to a political committee or candidate if the meeting rooms are made available to any candidate or political committee upon request and on the same terms given to other groups using the meeting rooms.

[60 FR 64279, Dec. 14, 1995]

§§ 114.14–114.15 [Reserved]

PART 115—FEDERAL CONTRACTORS

Sec.

115.1 Definitions.

115.2 Prohibition.

115.3 Corporations, labor organizations, membership organizations, cooperatives, and corporations without capital stock.

115.4 Partnerships.

115.5 Individuals and sole proprietors.

115.6 Employee contributions or expenditures.

Federal Election Commission

AUTHORITY: 52 U.S.C. 30107(a)(8), 30111(a)(8), and 30119.

SOURCE: 41 FR 35963, Aug. 25, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 115.1 Definitions.

(a) A *Federal contractor* means a person, as defined in 11 CFR 100.10 who—

(1) Enters into any contract with the United States or any department or agency thereof either for—

(i) The rendition of personal services; or

(ii) Furnishing any material, supplies, or equipment; or

(iii) Selling any land or buildings;

(2) If the payment for the performance of the contract or payment for the material, supplies, equipment, land, or building is to be made in whole or in part from funds appropriated by the Congress.

(b) The period during which a person is prohibited from making a contribution or expenditure is the time between the earlier of the commencement of negotiations or when the requests for proposals are sent out, and the later of—

(1) The completion of performance under; or

(2) The termination of negotiations for, the contract or furnishing of material, supplies, equipment, land, or buildings, or the rendition of personal services.

(c) For purposes of this part, a contract includes

(1) A sole source, negotiated, or advertised procurement conducted by the United States or any of its agencies;

(2) A written (except as otherwise authorized) contract, between any person and the United States or any of its departments or agencies, for the furnishing of personal property, real property, or personal services; and

(3) Any modification of a contract.

(d) The basic contractual relationship must be with the United States or any department or agency thereof. A person who contracts with a State or local jurisdiction or entity other than the United States or any department or agency thereof is not subject to this part, even if the State or local jurisdiction or entity is funded in whole or in part from funds appropriated by the Congress. The third party beneficiary

§ 115.4

of a Federal contract is not subject to the prohibitions of this part.

(e) The term labor organization has the meaning given it by § 114.1(a).

[41 FR 35963, Aug. 25, 1976, as amended at 45 FR 21210, Apr. 1, 1980]

§ 115.2 Prohibition.

(a) It shall be unlawful for a Federal contractor, as defined in § 115.1(a), to make, either directly or indirectly, any contribution or expenditure of money or other thing of value, or to promise expressly or impliedly to make any such contribution or expenditure to any political party, committee, or candidate for Federal office or to any person for any political purpose or use. This prohibition does not apply to contributions or expenditures in connection with State or local elections.

(b) This prohibition runs for the time period set forth in § 115.1(b).

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to solicit any such contribution from a Federal contractor.

§ 115.3 Corporations, labor organizations, membership organizations, cooperatives, and corporations without capital stock.

(a) Corporations, labor organizations, membership organizations, cooperatives, and corporations without capital stock to which this part applies may expend treasury monies to establish, administer, and solicit contributions to any separate segregated fund subject to the provisions of part 114. Each specific prohibition, allowance, and duty applicable to a corporation, labor organization, or separate segregated fund under part 114 applies to a corporation, labor organization, or separate segregated fund to which this part applies.

(b) The question of whether a professional organization is a corporation is determined by the law of the State in which the professional organization exists.

§ 115.4 Partnerships.

(a) The assets of a partnership which is a Federal contractor may not be used to make contributions or expenditures in connection with Federal elections.

§ 115.5

(b) Individual partners may make contributions or expenditures in their own names from their personal assets.

(c) Nothing in this part prohibits an employee of a partnership which is a Federal contractor from making contributions or expenditures from his or her personal assets.

§ 115.5 Individuals and sole proprietors.

Individuals or sole proprietors who are Federal contractors are prohibited from making contributions or expenditures from their business, personal, or other funds under their dominion or control. The spouse of an individual or sole proprietor who is a Federal contractor is not prohibited from making a personal contribution or expenditure in his or her name.

§ 115.6 Employee contributions or expenditures.

Nothing in this part shall prohibit the stockholders, officers, or employees of a corporation, the employees, officers, or members of an unincorporated association, cooperative, membership organization, labor organization, or other group or organization which is a Federal contractor from making contributions or expenditures from their personal assets.

PART 116—DEBTS OWED BY CANDIDATES AND POLITICAL COMMITTEES

Sec.

116.1 Definitions.

116.2 Debts owed by terminating committees, ongoing committees, and authorized committees.

116.3 Extensions of credit by commercial vendors.

116.4 Forgiveness or settlement of debts owed to commercial vendors.

116.5 Advances by committee staff and other individuals.

116.6 Salary payments owed to employees.

116.7 Debt settlement plans filed by terminating committees; Commission review.

116.8 Creditor forgiveness of debts owed by ongoing committees; Commission review.

116.9 Creditors that cannot be found or that are out of business.

116.10 Disputed debts.

116.11 Restriction on an authorized committee's repayment of personal loans exceed-

11 CFR Ch. I (1–1–17 Edition)

ing \$250,000 made by the candidate to the authorized committee.

116.12 Repayment of candidate loans of \$250,000 or less.

AUTHORITY: 52 U.S.C. 30103(d), 30104(b)(8), 30111(a)(8), 30116, 30118, and 30141.

SOURCE: 55 FR 26386, June 27, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 116.1 Definitions.

(a) *Terminating committee.* For purposes of this part, *terminating committee* means any political committee that is winding down its political activities in preparation for filing a termination report, and that would be able to terminate under 11 CFR 102.3 except that it has outstanding debts or obligations. A political committee will be considered to be winding down its political activities if it has ceased to make or accept contributions and expenditures, other than contributions accepted for debt retirement purposes and expenditures representing payments of debts or obligations previously incurred or payments for the costs associated with the termination of political activity, such as the costs of complying with the post election requirements of the Act, if applicable, and other necessary administrative costs associated with winding down a campaign or winding down committee activities, including office space rental, staff salaries and office supplies.

(b) *Ongoing committee.* For purposes of this part, *ongoing committee* means any political committee that has not terminated and does not qualify as a terminating committee.

(c) *Commercial vendor.* For purposes of this part, *commercial vendor* means any persons providing goods or services to a candidate or political committee whose usual and normal business involves the sale, rental, lease or provision of those goods or services.

(d) *Disputed debt.* For purposes of this part, *disputed debt* means an actual or potential debt or obligation owed by a political committee, including an obligation arising from a written contract, promise or agreement to make an expenditure, where there is a bona fide disagreement between the creditor and the political committee as to the existence or amount of the obligation owed by the political committee.